



Mine Action in Chad

Meeting of the Standing Committees, 20-24 June 2011, Geneva

Progress made for fulfilling Article 5 obligations - Answers to the questionnaire

Q.I What progress has been made since the Tenth Meeting of the State Parties?

- ▶ **The key progress since the Tenth Meeting of the State Parties is the large-scale technical survey which objective is to define with accuracy the location and surface of the contaminated areas to be cleared.**
- ▶ Chad had started its large-scale technical survey in September 2010 under a UNDP project funded by Japan, with Mines Advisory Group (MAG) as implementing partner. From September 2010 to June 2011, technical survey and clearance operations took place. Two technical survey teams have been mobilized to carry out technical survey operations over the different regions affected by mines and UXO contamination. The teams have located 32 743 108 sqm of hazardous areas over seven (7) regions
- ▶ The results of the operations can be presented as follows:
 - ▶ 2559 mines (1298 antipersonnel and 1261 antitank) and 5335 UXO have been collected and destroyed.
 - ▶ 32 743 108 sqm of suspected hazardous areas have been located.
 - ▶ 1 027 506 sqm have been cleared and over 49 million sqm marked.

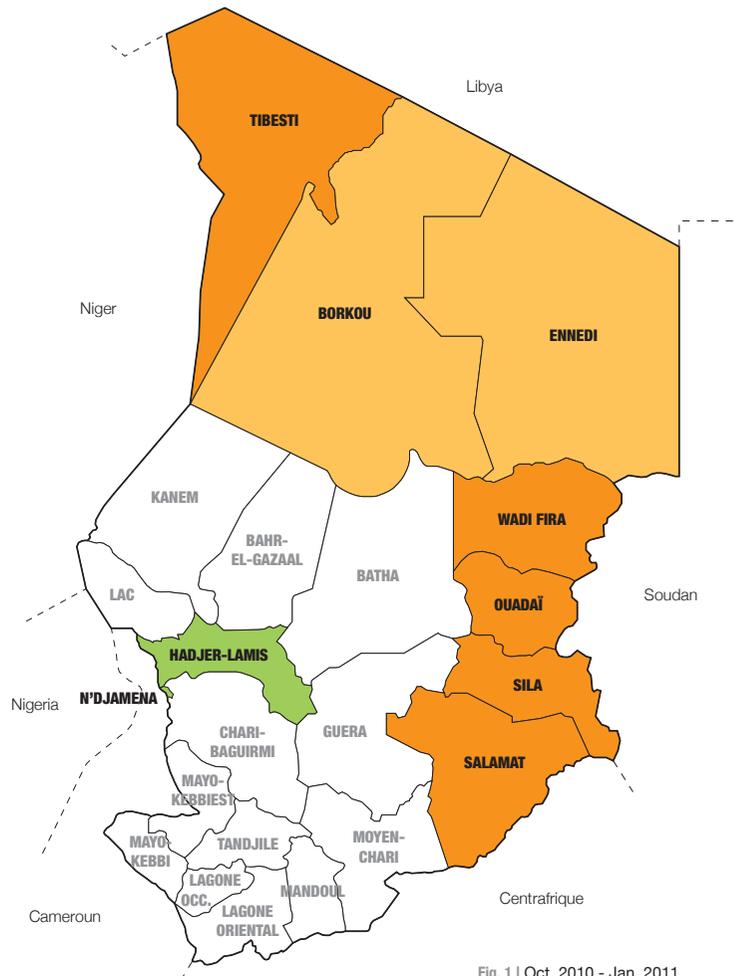


Fig. 1 | Oct. 2010 - Jan. 2011

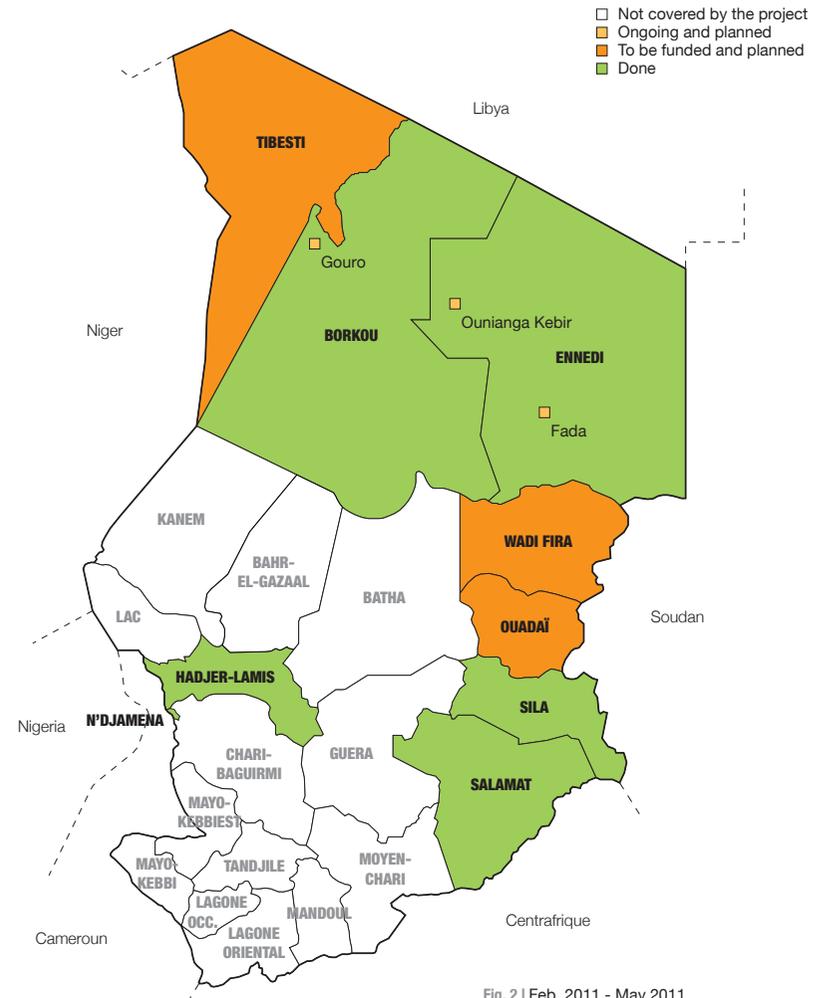


Fig. 2 | Feb. 2011 - May 2011

- Not covered by the project
- Ongoing and planned
- To be funded and planned
- Done

Data CND, IMSMA database
Analysis UNDP
Map MAG

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD)

République du Tchad
Ministère de l'Économie et du Plan
Haut Commissariat National au Déminage
Centre National de Déminage

Programme financé par le Japon
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Q.1 (...)

- ▶ The remaining challenge is summarized as follows:
 - ▶ 9 over the 22 administrative regions of the country, are mine and/or UXO contaminated
 - ▶ The technical survey has covered 4 regions (N'Djamena, Sila, Salamat, Hadjer-Lamis) plus most of the suspected areas of 2 others (Borkou, Ennedi)
 - ▶ The technical survey should now be implemented in 3 regions (Ouaddaï, Tibesti, Wadi Fira)
 - ▶ Clearance operations should continue all over the affected zones
 - ▶ The land land-release process should be launched.

- ▶ Chad has thus made significant progress in garnering an understanding of the true remaining extent of the challenge. The results of the technical survey should now be consolidated with the existing data and analyzed to develop an operational plan. The operational plan should provide a precise estimate of the technical and human resources required to complete Article 5 implementation. Based on the operational plan, Chad would be able to evaluate the costs of the operations and to present a revised action plan with a timeline subjected to resources mobilization.

Q.I (...)

- ▶ Chad has also done significant efforts in confidence building with its partners. Its efforts have focused on information management and quality control. Since 2010, the National Demining Center is maintaining its database up to date despite several constraints (IMSMA versions compatibility, operators using different versions of IMSMA forms and/or not reporting to the NDC). Regarding quality control, thanks to the support of the Swiss Cooperation, an international operator, Digger DTR, has been contracted to provide mechanical quality control in Wadi Doum area. Digger deployment started in March 2011.
- ▶ Regarding the status of the national demining authority, the Government of Chad envisages the revision of its status into an institution for public interest.
- ▶ Regarding the timeline of the extension requested by Chad, Chad recalls that when submitting its first extension request, the large-scale technical survey was expected to start in 2009. The Japanese contribution for technical survey and mine clearance in Wadi Doum area had been mobilized in 2009.

Q.1 (...)

- ▶ The launching of the survey was delayed due to inter UN agencies internal procedures. The operator selected by UNOPS in June 2009 was finally contracted by UNDP in May 2010. MAG deployment took place in June 2010 and the field operations started in September 2010. Thus, Chad had projected a three-year period to obtain clarity regarding the remaining challenge but this period of time has been de facto reduced to two years due to the 12 months delay in launching the survey and clearance operations.
- ▶ Despite this constraint, Chad intends to present a revised and accurate action plan in 2012, based on the results of the technical survey. Maintaining an adequate institutional, technical and operational support during this period will be crucial to ensure a continuation of the efforts and to build on the progress made.
- ▶ Chad has suffered from the discontinuity of the support provided by its international partners. This situation has contributed to its poor capacity in providing comprehensive and accurate information regarding the work done and the remaining challenge. The support provided since 2009 has contributed to the progress made. This support needs to be enhanced and extended.

Q.1 (...)

- ▶ Chad is willing to respect its commitment to review its strategic plan at the beginning of 2012 on the basis of an analysis of the results of survey. Nevertheless, Chad notes that the technical survey and clearance operations have stopped in June 2011, with the end of the contract of the operator contracted by UNDP. The operator is expected to deliver its final comprehensive report to UNDP in July.
- ▶ Therefore, Chad intends to develop its revised action plan based on the partial results of the technical survey and clearance operations conducted under the UNDP project, taking into consideration the remaining work to be done for survey and clearance.
- ▶ Chad intends to present to the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, in 2012, a revised strategic plan as a precursor to a third extension request to be submitted no later than 31 March 2013. This revised action plan should clarify the remaining challenge and contain a detailed annual implementation plan leading to completion.
- ▶ Chad draws the attention to the resources and capacity strengthening support required for the completion of its obligations.

Q.2 To what extent has the total amount of mined area and the number of mined areas been reduced?

- ▶ In 2009 Chad has restructured its database, therefore, a comparison with the data available in 2008 would not be relevant.
- ▶ Mine clearance operations conducted since from September 2010 to June 2011 in Wadi Doum area. As of the end of May 2011, 28 mined areas are identified: 24 in Borkou region, 3 in Ennedi and 1 in Sila.

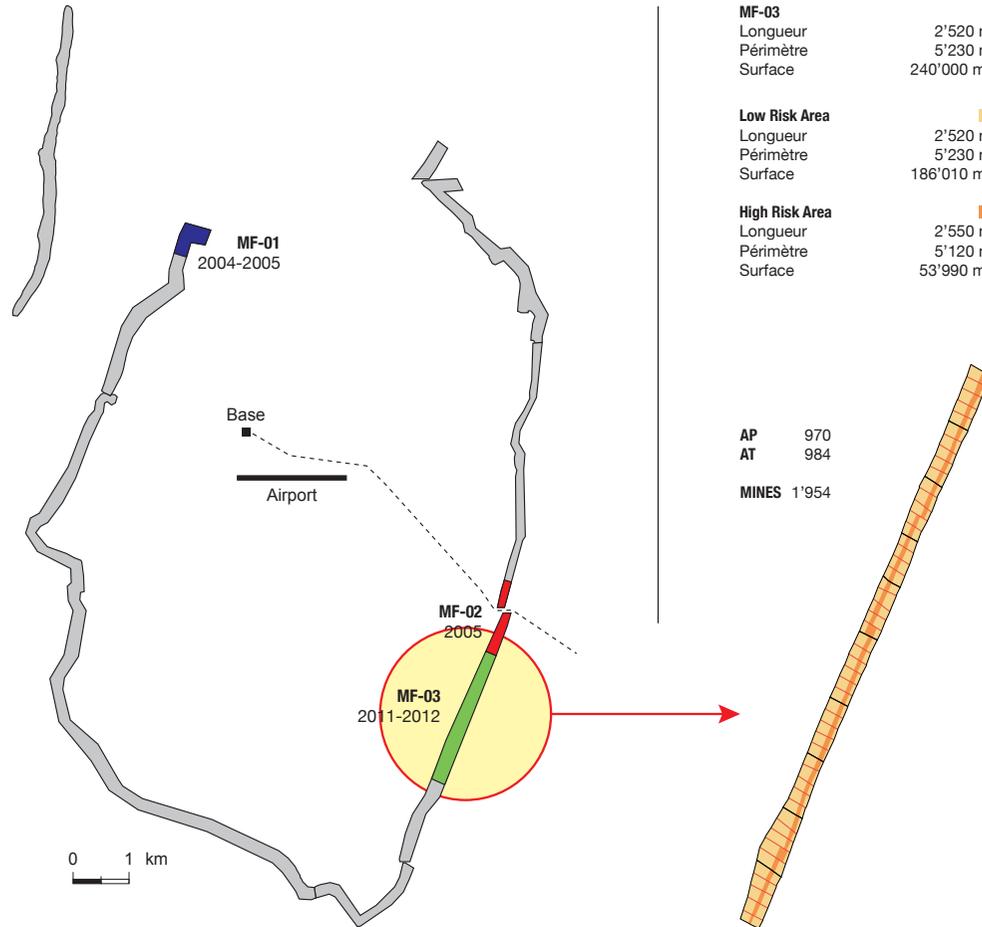


Fig. 1 | Wadi Doum Mine Field

Fig. 2 | MF-03 Mine Field

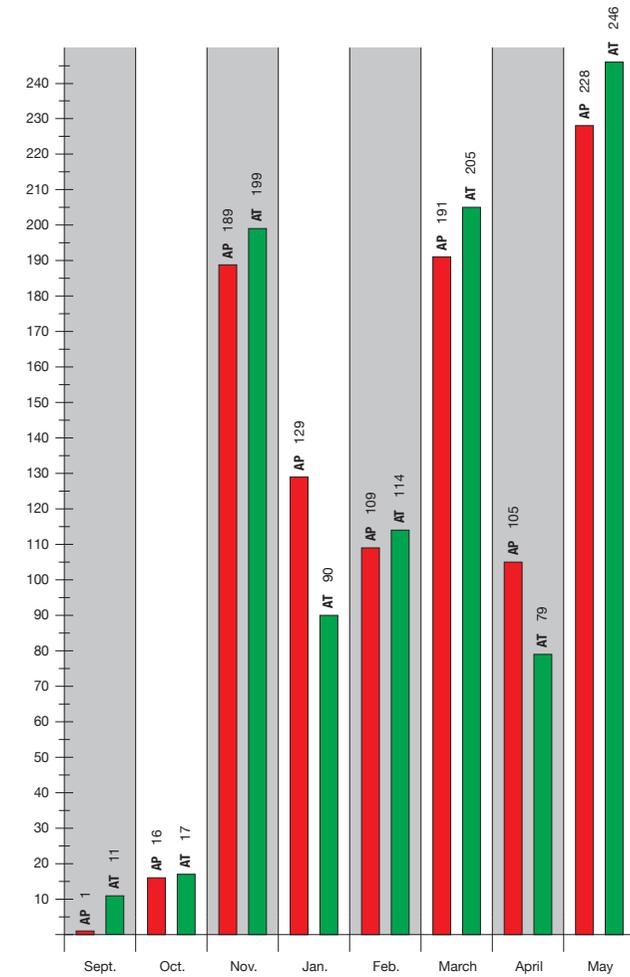


Fig. 3 | Mines removed

Data CND, IMSMA database
Analysis UNDP
Map MAG

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Q.3 Is your State on track to achieving its objectives for 2011 as described in its extension request?

- ▶ The large-scale technical survey initiated with the UNDP project has been carried out in 7 regions from June 2010 to June 2011 and stopped 2 weeks ago. Additional resources and support are needed to re-launch the activities as soon as possible to continue the operations.
- ▶ Regarding Tibesti, an initial rapid assessment mission has been carried out with MAG in February 2011. A deeper technical assessment is required to gather all the information needed to include Tibesti region in the detailed national action plan.
- ▶ Mine clearance operations resumed in September 2010 in Wadi Doum area.
- ▶ The UNDP project started in June 2010. MAG deployed mine clearance teams in Wadi Doum in September 2010 and survey teams for the large-scale technical survey. The operational phase ended mid June 2011, two weeks ago.
- ▶ The data collected have been regularly transmitted to the National Demining Center database for verification and consolidation. The land release process has not been initiated.

Q.4 What progress has been made to achieving the other objectives contained in the request?

- ▶ Chad has initiated the creation of a local demining capacity for the Tibesti region through the training, by the National Demining Center, of 160 deminers. The National Demining Center has also deployed four UXO clearance teams in the East and North of the country. For mine risk education, two teams have been deployed, one in the East and South-East, one in the Tibesti, targeting the population in general and the fleeing population of the Libyan conflict in particular. These activities are carried out by the National Demining Center teams, without international support.

Q.5 What actions have been taken related to decisions of the State Parties with respect to your state's request?

- ▶ In line with its commitments, Chad has concentrated its efforts towards the completion of the technical survey, the demining operations in Wadi Doum area and the continuation of UXO and mine clearance activities.

Q.6 Are there any challenges that are impeding the ability of your State to efficiently meet the objectives stated in your State's extension request?

Chad has identified the following constraints and challenges:

- ▶ The increased needs for survey and clearance operations in Northern Chad;
- ▶ The urgent needs, due to the movement of populations from Libya to continue mine risk education and to deploy rapid response teams in Northern Chad;
- ▶ The lack of funding for the continuation of the survey and clearance operations;
- ▶ The capacity strengthening needs for operations planning, quality control and landrelease;
- ▶ The technical support needed for the consolidation and the analysis of the results of the technical survey and the design of a revised action plan to be presented to the State Parties in 2012;
- ▶ The interruption of the financial support from Libya for the demining operations in Wadi Doum area;
- ▶ The channeling of the resources available for Chad, mobilized by UN agencies, in a timely manner, towards the completion of Chad obligations, in particular the continuation of the technical survey.

Contacts

M. Saleh Hissein Hassan

Coordinator, National Demining Center

Email : salehhisseine@yahoo.fr

Tel. (235) 66 25 25 03

M. Assane Ngueadoum

Advisor for the strategic plan and operations, program administrator, National Demining Center

Email : angueadoum@yahoo.fr

Tel. (235) 252 47 06 – (235) 628 99 04 / 995 9310 / 230 19 00

Ms Eva Faye

Institutional development specialist, UNDP

E-mail : faye.eva@gmail.com

Tel. (33) (0)6 66 41 24 88

Mine action in Chad has benefited from the support and commitments of a broad set of partners.

